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No. 12

Co-operative Marketing Charter Introduced in Legislative Assembly

Bill Which May Be Most Important in History of Province, From Standpoint of Primary Producers, Now Under Consideration

For the first time in the history of Alberta providing adequate machinery and powers under which co-operative marketing enterprises may be carried on, a Bill Respecting Co-operative Associations was introduced in the Legislature last week, by J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General. From the standpoint of primary producers it is possibly the most important measure hitherto presented to the Alberta Assembly.

Serious legislative handicaps have hitherto stood in the way of thoroughly effective organization for the co-operative marketing of farm products. Under the bill which is summarized below, the U. F. A. Government proposes to remove existing disabilities, and confer wide powers on co-operative marketing associations.

In the past no co-operative association could be organized on a satisfactory basis without capital stock. Under the new legislation this will be possible. Associations may provide that all voting powers shall be on the basis of membership only. Membership may be by districts, the members electing delegates to represent them with full powers, at annual or special conventions. Provision is made for amalgamation of associations, should this be desired, and various locally organized associations may thus be brought together in a Province-wide association.

ANY TEN PRODUCERS MAY FORM ASSOCIATION

Any ten or more persons engaged in agriculture may form an association under the terms of the act, and associations may be formed with or without share capital. Powers may be acquired to undertake all kinds of businesses connected with the marketing, selling, preserving, harvesting, drying, processing, manufacturing, canning, packing, grading, storing, handling or utilization of any agricultural product produced or delivered to an association by its members. Supplies and machinery may be acquired; money may be raised in such manner as the association sees fit, in particular by the issue of bonds and other securities; money may be advanced to members. Any business may be engaged in which may be calculated to render profitable any of the association's undertakings. Shares and securities of other companies may be acquired, and union or co-operation with other associations is provided for.

An association may enter into an arrangement with a government or other public authority to obtain any rights or concessions which the association may deem desirable.

Real and personal property may be acquired or leased; money may be invested, and the association is empowered to "draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, mortgage, lease" or otherwise deal with any of its property. It may "do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise."

Articles of association may provide for voting by proxy or mail or both, or for the formation of districts and the election of district delegates and the delegation of powers to them.

Only persons who are engaged in the production of agricultural products to be handled by an association, including

tenants and landlords who receive crop as whole or part payment of rent, may become members.

CLAUSES DEALING WITH MARKETING CONTRACTS

The clauses in the bill relating to marketing contracts are

as follows:

18. The association may make marketing contracts requiring the members to sell for any period of time not over ten years, all or any part of their agricultural products or commodities specified in such contracts, exclusively to or through the association, or any agency created or indicated by the association.

19. The contract may provide that the association, whether buying from the member or acting as agent of the member, shall pay over to each such member the price for which the products or commodities are sold or re-sold, as the case may be, after deducting all necessary selling, overhead and other costs and expenses, including interest on preference shares (if the association is organized on a share basis) not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, and reserves for retiring the shares, if any, and other proper reserves and interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum upon ordinary shares.

20. No association shall enter into any marketing contract nor exercise any of its borrowing powers until it has received from the registrar a certificate that it is entitled to commence business, and the registrar shall not issue any such certificate until he is satisfied that the association has a reasonable prospect of success in its enterprise.

The bill stipulates that where there is no share capital every member of an association who has paid his membership fee in full shall receive a certificate of membership. No member shall be liable for the debts of the association to an amount exceeding the sum remaining unpaid on his membership fee, or his subscription for shares (if any).

NO MEMBER TO HAVE MORE THAN ONE VOTE

Section 25 provides that no shareholder shall hold more than one-twentieth of the total number of ordinary shares comprised in the capital of an association formed on the share basis, and that "no member shall be entitled to more than one vote."

No director during the term of his office shall be a party to a contract for profit with the association, which confers upon him any rights which are not accorded to regular members.

Directors shall elect from their number a president and one or more vice-presidents, and a secretary and treasurer, or secretary-treasurer, who need not be members of the association.

Upon demand of one-third of the entire board of directors or upon the written request of the majority of the district delegates or of ten per cent. of the members, any matter that has been approved or passed by the board must be referred to the entire membership for decision at the next regular or

(Continued on page 15)

SORTING CATTLE FOR CO-OPERATIVE SELLING

The central fact of co-operative cattle marketing is the sorting process. It is sorting cattle into uniform carlots that enables the Pool to get higher prices for western cattle than they would otherwise bring. The fact that cattle are sorted enables Pool cattle to be directed to various markets, when they can be sold to better advantage by forwarding them than on the primary market. It is to enable sorting to be done to best advantage that the Pool is operating in its present form.

The greatest benefits out of sorting cattle are obtained when a fairly large number are available for the purpose, as the process of sorting can then be carried much further than when runs are small. No one who has ever had an opportunity of watching the process of sorting on the Winnipeg market when a large run is on can doubt as to the value of the work of co-operative cattle marketing. The first Pool operation is a rough sorting of cattle as they leave the scales. Twenty-seven different pens are provided for twenty-seven different classes of cattle as follows:—

- Choice Heavy Steers.
- Good to Choice Light Butcher Steers.
- Good to Choice Feeders, 900 to 1,100 pounds.
- Good Feeders, 800 to 900 pounds.
- Common Feeder Steers.
- Good to Choice Light Steers.
- Rough Killing Steers.
- Good Breedy Fleshy Steers, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds.
- Heavy Rough Fat Steers.
- Very Plain Steers, 800 to 1,200 pounds.
- Very Plain Light Steers.
- Good Fat Cows.
- Feeding Cows—Young.
- Rough Fat Cows.
- Cutter Cows.
- Choice Heavy Straight Cows.
- Canners.
- Good to Choice Fat Heifers.
- Good to Choice Light Heifers.
- Fair to Good Light Heifers.
- Rough Fat Heifers and Heifery Cows.
- Stock Heifers, all weights.
- Bulls.
- Calves, good.
- Calves, common to fair.

This first sorting, in spite of the large number of classes, is preliminary only. From the different classes of cattle in the pens sale lots of cattle are sorted up. Usually these are in carlots of from 18 to 23 head. Cattle sold to local parties are also made up into carlots, although occasionally a small number of special cattle may be sold to a packing house, to a wholesale meat dealer, or to a retail butcher in less than carlots.

It will be noticed that the list above contains no mention of breed, color or horns. In making up sale loads, dehorned cattle are usually sorted up separately from horned cattle, while cattle showing pronounced Shorthorn, Hereford, or Angus breeding are placed together. Such sorting makes cattle present a much more attractive appearance, able to command a better price.

Stocker and feeder cattle must be carefully sorted in order to make each load as uniform as possible. Uniformity is of great importance to the farmer who is feeding cattle, for it means economy of feed, and the ability to get the best results out of labor and investment.

Twenty cattle in a load from one country point are likely to be distributed among at least six or eight different sale loads, and it sometimes happens out of a single load as received no two cattle are finally found in the same sale load. On the other hand a load shaped up for sale will frequently contain cattle shipped in by a dozen different owners, and it may happen that no two of the cattle in a sale load were originally owned by the same shipper.

Sorting cattle is simply preparing the product for market in the way producers will pay the most for it. Sorting was done, of course, long before co-operative cattle selling started but in the past it was done by dealers who first purchased the cattle and then shaped them up into sale loads in the expectation of being able to turn over at a profit the cattle so sorted. The sorting of cattle by the Pool, therefore, has not added any elementary expense to the cattle of western Canada. Instead, such cattle are handled more cheaply than before, because of the large number which can be taken care of by a small number of men in one organization, instead of by a large number of men in many different organizations.

[Advt.]

Over Three Thousand Memberships Paid for in Month of March

Increase of 45 Per Cent. for First Three
Months of 1924, as Compared With
Last Year

During the first three months of 1924, a total of 7,725 memberships have been paid to the Association, as compared with 5,343 in the corresponding period last year, and 6,306 in the first three months of 1922. The membership is thus 45 per cent. greater, for the period, than it was in 1923, and 22 per cent. greater than it was in 1922.

In March alone the memberships paid total 3,195, which is a marked increase on the January and February figures. The figures for 1923 and 1922 were respectively 2,606 and 3,275, so that for the months just closed there was an increase of 23 per cent. as compared with last year, while the total fell short of that of March, 1922, by 80 members, or 3 per cent.

The above figures include the U.F.A., U. F. W. A. and Junior branch. In the U. F. W. A. memberships paid in January, February and March totalled 768 in the current year; 718 in 1923, and 698 in 1922. In the Junior branch the total for the period of three months was 310 in 1924; in 1923 it was 379; and in 1922 it was 610.

The Association is now out of debt, and the "Deficit Fund" to which many members, Locals and District Associations have contributed, is now closed up.

A meeting held in Morrin in aid of the Pool drive was attended by some 70 persons. Addresses by J. K. Sutherland and R. N. Mangles were received with appreciation. A Pool local was formed here about two months ago, and it is expected that the Pool membership will be greatly increased.

Iron Creek Local has just completed a membership drive which has resulted in an increase of membership of over 100 per cent. An oyster supper and entertainment is being given by this Local to celebrate the success of the drive.

UNIVERSITY WEEK FOR FARM YOUNG PEOPLE

All Locals of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Junior U. F. A. are urged to ascertain how many young people of the district can attend University Week for Farm Young People, which is to take place at Edmonton, June 4th to 11th, as announced in the March 25th issue of "The U. F. A." It is essential that any contributions made to the Junior Conference Fund should be at Central Office before the opening of the Conference. In order that delegates may receive their refund on the railway fare. This is the opportunity of a lifetime for our farm young people and it is hoped that every Local will send at least one delegate. Should there be any communities where no young person is in a position to go to Edmonton in June, the Local will contribute very materially to the success of University Week if they will make a \$5.00 donation to the Fund to assist the young people with their railway fare. Any further information desired will be furnished upon application to the U. F. A. Central Office.

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EDITORIAL

THE ELECTION DEPOSIT

Second thoughts are not always best, and it is questionable whether the action of the Legislative Assembly, on the third occasion upon which the subject of the election deposit was brought under consideration in committee of the whole, was well considered.

In the bill as it was originally presented by Alex. Ross, it was proposed to eliminate the deposit, substituting, as a safeguard against "freak" candidatures carried on for the purposes of self-advertisement, a provision requiring that every candidate must obtain upon his nomination papers a certain number of signatures, the number decided on by the Legislature being twenty-five. Later, by the casting vote of the chairman of the committee, it was decided that the principle of the deposit should be retained, and an amendment was brought in, providing for a deposit of \$100, as under the old act. The proportion of the total vote which a candidate must obtain in order to save the deposit was made so low, however, that any representative of minority opinion, whose support was not entirely negligible, could be certain that the \$100 would be returned. Last week, however, the proportions were raised to higher figures.

It is difficult to adapt the principle of the election deposit to elections held under the system of proportional representation, but it is still more difficult to adapt it in single member constituencies using the single transferable vote. Under certain circumstances the second man in a single member constituency, though he might give the winning candidate a very close run, might nevertheless lose his deposit.

There is, of course, something to be said for some form of protection against candidatures entered upon purely for purposes of self-advertisement, by men who represent no group of opinion—business or professional men, for instance, who merely wish to get their names before the public. The bill as first drafted made some provision against this danger, and it might have been worth while to adopt the innovation, at least as an experiment, even though it might not have proved entirely effective. No great harm could have been done, with the preferential ballot in operation. But if the deposit is to be used at all, it should not be used as a check to the expression of genuine minority opinion. As Sam Brown, who made a strong stand in the Assembly against the increase in the percentages pointed out, some men who are now members of the British Government, in the pioneer days of their movement represented small minorities, and they made use of election campaigns in which they knew they had no chance of winning, for perfectly legitimate educational purposes. The result is the powerful labor movement of today.

There are those who do not believe that real progress is possible under a system permitting of free, democratic elections. The question may be debatable. But so long as belief

in the system of free elections remains, it is natural to expect that no unavoidable impediment shall be placed in the way of the expression of opinion at the polls.

* * *

The Lethbridge Herald's reiteration in a new form, in the issue of March 31st, of its charge that "the financial statement of the Province has been juggled with for the purpose of leading the public to believe that the deficit for 1923 was \$571,000 instead of over a million, as shown by the financial critic of the Government," in face of the fact that the financial critic concerned does not now deny that his figures were incorrect, and in face of the evidence which has been presented in the Assembly and published in the press, is a highly discreditable attempt to maintain a myth which the editor of the Herald himself knows to be totally without foundation.

The Herald attempts to defend its previous misrepresentation and its effort to lead the public to believe that the frank and unchallengeably accurate statement of the Provincial finances presented in the Public Accounts, was not a true statement. It asserts that there was something not very "reassuring" in the circumstance that the Agricultural Aids Grant was not shown in a special trust fund, although it was shown in the Public Accounts. The newspaper admits, however, that this item should not have been added to the deficit. It does not deal with the other items concerning the Motor Vehicles Tax. Its own figures, however, rebut its own statement that the deficit was "over a million."

The fact of the matter is, as Mr. Mitchell would himself admit, that this fund has never been shown as a trust account, though it has been shown in the Public Accounts, and that the present Government has adopted exactly the same method in handling this account as the former Government did. In view of the circumstance that the grant has now ceased, no special object could have been served by a change in the method of accounting, from that followed under the Liberal regime.

The Herald also declares that "it is not very reassuring that accounts due and payable in 1923 were not all paid." This matter has been fully dealt with in previous issues of "The U. F. A." and in reports published in the daily press. At no time have all accounts contracted in a given year been paid in that year, but if these deferred payments are comparatively small, they are balanced in the financial statement of any given year by the deferred payments from the previous one. Deferred payments made in 1923, for instance, in respect to 1922, tended to increase the deficit for 1923. The practice followed by the present Government was also the practice of the Liberal Government that preceded it. The deferred payments are recorded in the estimates, and are matters of public information. The Herald, if it still maintains its argument, must assert that the Liberal Governments of Alberta were guilty, year after year, of conduct which "almost suggests malfeasance." And, as Mr. Reid stated in discussion in the Assembly last week, in the year 1920 deferred accounts totalled no less than a million dollars, a figure so high that it did call for careful examination. If the Herald were justified in its criticism of the U. F. A. Government then the Liberal Government of 1920 was guilty of conduct suggesting malfeasance in an amount ten times as great as the amount upon which this paper bases its criticism of the U. F. A. Government.

If the editor of the Herald will consult Mr. Boyle and Mr. Mitchell before he repeats an assertion which, if made in regard to a private individual, would raise the question of the advisability of criminal proceedings against his newspaper, we do not think he will make the same mistake again.

We regret that it has been necessary to devote so much of our space to this matter. But when a newspaper

(Continued on page 11)

Bill to Abolish Clearwater Constituency Before Assembly---Liquor Advertising to Be Prohibited in New Bill---No Increase in Telephone Rates at Present

Assembly After Lively Debate, Raises Percentage Necessary for Candidate in Provincial Election to Save His Deposit—Session of Legislature Nears Close

(Staff Correspondence)

Education Estimates Passed; Clearwater Bill in Assembly

Perren Baker Denies Statements Imputed to Him Regarding Schools Fees

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 31.—Estimates for the Department of Education totalling \$2,081,604.50 on income account, a reduction of almost a quarter of a million dollars as compared with 1923, were adopted in the Legislative Assembly today. In the course of the discussion Perren Baker, Minister of Education, very emphatically denied a statement which had been attributed to him, to the effect that he had advocated a return to the system of fees. In the evening the Assembly discussed the estimates of the Department of Public Health, which total, for the current year, \$835,220, as compared with \$863,092.15 actually spent in 1923.

CLEARWATER BILL IS INTRODUCED

Reducing the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly from 61 to 60, the bill to amend the Legislative Assembly Act which is now printed, allocates the territory formerly included in the constituency of Clearwater to Peace River, Pembina, Lac Ste. Anne, and Edson. These constituencies are now represented respectively by Premier Greenfield, George MacLachlan, M. C. McKeen and C. W. Cross.

The greater part of the population of the constituency which is to be eliminated will go to Pembina; another small area, very sparsely settled, goes to Lac Ste. Anne, the boundaries of these constituencies being extended northward towards the Grouard baseline. While Edson receives a considerable area, it is understood that the population affected is very small. The block of settled territory which is situated along the southern boundary of Peace River will not be included in it.

Speaking of grants to schools, J. R. Boyle said that it was regrettable that a reduction had been made by the Government, and remarked that the Dominion grant totalled about half a million. He contended that the Government was not sufficiently interested in education. Formerly, said he, the cost of education had been borne by the parents, but this had been abandoned, and he had been surprised to learn from a newspaper report that the Minister had advocated a return to that system.

The special bill confirming the incorporation of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.; the Bill Respecting Co-operative Marketing, and the Farm Loans Bill, which are among the most important matters now before the Legislative Assembly, are dealt with in separate articles in this issue.

NEVER ADVOCATED RETURN TO FEE SYSTEM

Mr. Boyle's quotation brought a quick disclaimer from Perren Baker, who declared with emphasis that he had never advocated a return to the fee system, either at the school trustees' convention or elsewhere.

"What I read was that the Minister made a statement that the parents of children in the higher grades should contribute towards the cost of their education," replied Mr. Boyle.

"I wish," said Mr. Baker, "to put the honorable leader of the opposition right in regard to this matter. As to compelling the payment of fees, I had no such thought. What I did say was that where school taxes were levied on property, some people escaped taxation, and did not bear a fair share of the costs of education."

Mr. Baker regretted that school grants had been curtailed, under the stress of necessity. The actual cut, however, insofar as teaching services were concerned, did not cause any injury. Although there had been a reduction in the amount of the grants, this had not impaired educational efficiency, or limited the field of education.

The Government had found that more money was being spent than was received in revenue, and there had been reductions, in consequence, throughout the public services. Mr. Baker declared that for his own part, speaking as Minister of Education and a representative of a constituency which had suffered severely from drought, he would have preferred a cut in the appropriations for road work, rather than a cut in education, but a strong protest had been raised when the idea of a cut in road-work was suggested.

The reduction in grants had not been responsible for the closing of schools. Schools which operated for the full time had received only \$20 less than formerly, and would not be compelled to close on account of this small sum. Part-time schools had suffered only \$10 reduction. The secondary schools were more hard hit.

J. R. Boyle protested against the closing of schools of agriculture, and advocated the transfer of these schools

to the Department of Education, in order, he said, that inspectors might be familiar with the work of these schools and the public better informed. Answering Mr. Washburn, Mr. Boyle admitted that some falling off in the attendance at the schools of agriculture had occurred when the old Government retired from office, and that hard times had been in part responsible, but contended that if the former Minister of Agriculture had been in office the schools would have remained filled.

TRAINING SHOULD BE ACADEMIC, SAYS GALBRAITH

It was a defect in the system in vogue at the agricultural schools, in the opinion of D. H. Galbraith, U. F. A. (Nanton), that the education which they gave was vocational rather than academic, since the technical side of agriculture could be learned at home by the farm boys and girls.

The Conservatives, declared Dr. Stewart, had for years been advocates of the policy of placing these schools under the Department of Education. J. C. Bowen, Liberal (Edmonton), quoted figures to show that while the city of Edmonton received grants from the Department totalling \$75,000, it paid in revenue to the Province, under the Supplementary Revenue Tax Act, a total of \$90,000.

Consolidation of schools had been only a partial success, Mr. Baker stated in answer to a question. In so cold a climate as ours, it was unwise for pupils in the primary grades to travel 10 or 12 miles to get to school in winter. Consolidated secondary schools might be more worthy of consideration.

Too large an expense had been incurred, in A. M. Matheson's opinion, in the attempt to bring college or high school education to everybody's door. Mr. Matheson believed that a proportion of the cost of secondary education should be paid by the parents. There was, said Dr. Stewart, an excessive discrepancy between the grant paid to ordinary schools and that paid to the University, the ordinary schools receiving \$9 and the University \$500 a pupil. Fees at the University, he thought, should be increased.

NOT FOR EDUCATION ALONE, STATES BAKER

Strong exception to this was taken by W. M. Davidson, Independent (Calgary). The University grant, Mr. Baker declared, was spent not on education alone, but on research, while the Department of Extension was of very great importance. The fees at the University ranged from \$50 to \$120.

Satisfaction that the schools in his district had been kept in operation in

spite of the hard times was expressed by W. C. Smith, U. F. A. (Redcliff). He believed that grants should be made on a flat rate, rather than on the basis of so much a day for each day in which the schools were in operation.

Dr. Stewart Opposes Clearwater Bill on Second Reading

Assembly Passes Important Resolution
on Women's Voting Rights and on
Equality in Grounds for
Divorce

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, April 1.—Premier Greenfield, in the Assembly today, moved the second reading of the bill to eliminate the constituency of Clearwater, dividing the constituency in a manner which has previously been described, between the constituencies of Pembina, Lac Ste. Anne, Edson and Peace River. In the debate which followed much of the ground already covered in the debate on the address was retrodden, but Dr. Stewart, the Independent Conservative member for Lethbridge, dealt in a comprehensive way with various aspects of the proposal contained in the bill, which he opposed.

NATURALIZATION LAW AND RIGHT TO VOTE

The Assembly adopted unanimously a motion by Mrs. McClung which Mrs. Parlby, Minister without Portfolio, seconded, urging that the Dominion laws with respect to naturalization of aliens should not operate either in the Dominion or the Provinces, to deprive a woman of her right to vote in elections, "who being a British subject, has married an alien, and who has, excepting for the contract of marriage done no act to alienate her citizenship." Another motion, by Mrs. McClung and Mrs. Parlby, asking for an amendment of the Canadian divorce laws to grant in Alberta the same rights and privileges to a wife as are granted to a husband with respect to the causes or act which entitle the party to remedy by divorce.

At the evening sitting the Assembly dealt with a number of important amendments to the Liquor Bill.

In the debate on the Liberal amendment to the address condemning the delay in the elections, Dr. Stewart strongly exposed to ridicule the position taken by the opposition. But on the bill before the Assembly today he was absolutely opposed to the Government, not, he said, on account of the delay, but for an entirely different reason. The proper way to correct the scandal of the existence of this constituency, he contended, was by means of a general redistribution bill.

The people of the constituency who were to be separated from it, could only manifest their will in a matter of this kind through the ballot, he said. Dr. Stewart thought that economy could not fairly be given as a reason for the proposed division, as the cost of the last election was only \$2,412.82, and should be less under an economical Government. On two sessional indemnities the saving would be \$4,000. While the member himself was absolutely opposed to a reduction in the sessional indemnities, and

had always supported the present amount, he would rather see the saving effected in this way by reductions for all the present members (if it had to be effected), than by depriving anybody of proper representation. If the Government could legislate the rights of one constituency away, it could do the same in many.

PEOPLE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR SCANDAL OF CONSTITUENCY

Dealing with the principles of the bill, Dr. Stewart said that while the constituency was no doubt created for improper political motives, the people themselves had nothing to do with the matter. The death of their representative last year should not deprive them of their rights.

Dr. Stewart believed that the proposed division would be illegal, under the Alberta Act, which brought the Province into being. If Dr. State had been alive and the bill had been passed, eliminating his constituency, he could no longer be a member. As the bill would change the boundaries of the constituencies of other members, they would cease to represent the constituencies by which they were originally elected. In the member's opinion, as soon as the bill became law, the four members whose constituencies would be affected, would automatically lose their seats, and be liable under the Legislative Assembly Act to a penalty of \$200 a day for each day on which they voted.

In 1917, under abnormal conditions, legislation had been passed giving the right to certain persons to a seat in the Assembly without elections. Such conditions (war conditions) did not apply in the present instance.

BELIEVES LEGISLATION ILLEGAL AND INEQUITABLE

"In my opinion," concluded Dr. Stewart, "the legislation as proposed by this bill is unworthy of the Government who now present it for our consideration. It is more inequitable than the legislation it seeks to correct, it does not effect any economy that could not be readily done otherwise, and it is unlawful and illegal."

C. W. Cross, Liberal (Edson), said he must apologize to his new constituents, who had been treated very unfairly in being handed to a constituency with which, as they resided 400 miles from the town of Edson, they had no community of interest.

This statement brought prompt rejoinder from M. C. McKeen, U. F. A. (Lac Ste. Anne), who said he knew all the ground as well as any man in the country, that before the war there were actually no residents in the district which is now to be added to Edson, and, he had no information of there being anybody there today. "In the territory to be added to my constituency," said Mr. McKeen, "there are only 6 or 8 people, who may or may not be naturalized." The majority of the electors affected by this bill were resident in Pembina or Peace River. Under the bill the electors of these districts would find themselves for the first time in their proper constituencies, from a geographical and trading standpoint. "I am satisfied the people will not be disappointed with the representation this bill will give them," concluded Mr. McKeen.

Declaring that the bill would establish the most dangerous principle ever introduced into the Assembly, W. M. Davidson said he believed the measure was unprecedented. If four by-elections

were held there might be no objection. British reform bills had never been effective until a general election, and in the United States a bill such as this would be unconstitutional.

The debate was adjourned by A. M. Matheson, U. F. A. (Vegreville).

SAME CATEGORY AS IMBECILES AND CRIMINALS

Speaking on the resolution calling for the granting of the franchise to women who have lost their British citizenship by marriage, Mrs. McClung said that to deprive a woman of her rights in this matter was to place her in the same category as minors, imbeciles and convicts. Marriage with an alien was not an offense against the state, and should not be penalized. Until 1870, Mrs. McClung stated, a British subject remained a British subject unless he or she voluntarily abandoned that nationality. In 1919 Canada attempted to remedy the situation, but without complete success, by an act providing that upon marriage with an alien a woman assumed her husband's nationality, but was not bound to retain it. She was permitted to take out naturalization papers on her own account, as if she were unmarried. This act unfortunately had to be repealed because it conflicted with the Imperial Act. Recently, said the member, the British Parliament had considered a revision of the existing law, and the present appeared to be the time for concerted action on the part of the Dominions.

CITIZENSHIP AND VOTING NOT NECESSARILY CONNECTED

The lady member's argument, J. R. Boyle declared, only covered one side of the case. The old principle, "once a British subject, always a British subject," was one of the causes of the war of 1812, but this had been abandoned. Most people associated the right to vote with citizenship, but these were not necessarily connected. Legislatures or Parliaments could extend the right to persons who were not citizens. "All nations of the world have adopted the principle that man and wife should take the same nationality," said Mr. Boyle, but he was inclined to think that the right to vote should not be taken away from a British subject who married an alien man.

THE C. C. A. AND PERSONAL NATURALIZATION

Reviewing the history of this question as it has been under discussion at meetings of the Farm Women, Mrs. Parlby said that some years ago the Canadian Council of Agriculture had asked that the law be amended to provide for personal naturalization in all cases; this had unfortunately been dropped. The question, in Mrs. Parlby's opinion, was an international one, and should be dealt with in an international way. Many women were in an anomalous position; they might be citizens of two countries at once, or deprived of citizenship in any. The ideal was personal naturalization of all, said the speaker, who could see no reason why even children should be compelled to take the nationality of their fathers. She would like to see a yearly citizens' day established, where individuals might be naturalized at solemn and impressive ceremonies, in which a real love of country and nationality, rather than a spurious one, the ideal of living for one's country, rather than dying for it, should be inculcated.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROME CONFERENCE

Quoting in part from the International Labor Review, Mrs. Parlyby gave an account of the conference of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance at Rome in 1923, when a committee reported in favor of effect being given to a proposal "that a married woman should be given the same right to retain or change her nationality as a man."

In the United States, said the member, a woman citizen might voluntarily retain or lose her United States nationality, but an alien woman who married a United States citizen remained an alien, though she could become naturalized in one year.

LAWS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

In Belgium, Bulgaria, China, France, Italy and Siam a woman did not lose her nationality on marriage to an alien, unless she acquired the nationality of her husband under the laws of his country. Great Britain and Germany permitted a woman, if her husband changed his nationality during marriage to retain hers. France, Belgium, Honduras, Japan and Brazil gave special facilities to obtain naturalization to foreign men who married women of the nationality of these countries. In Honduras a woman could become naturalized independently of her husband, while in Uruguay and Chile a woman who married a foreigner retained her own nationality, as did a foreign woman who married a Uruguayan or a Chilean.

At the meeting in Rome, said Mrs. Parlyby, a draft convention was considered and adopted. It was a program to be realized, wherever possible, in the countries represented at that famous gathering. This convention provided that

(a) A woman's nationality should not be changed by reason only of

(i) marriage.
(ii) change in the nationality of her husband during the continuance of the marriage.

(b) The right of a woman to retain her nationality or to change it by naturalization not to be denied, merely on account of marriage.

(c) The nationality of a woman not to be changed without her consent, except under such conditions as would also change the nationality of a man.

Moving the resolution asking that the same rights be granted to a wife as are now granted to a husband, with respect to the causes or acts which entitle the party to remedy by divorce, Mrs. McClung outlined the present law. She quoted court decisions to show that while a man might divorce his wife for an act of infidelity, a woman could not obtain a divorce under similar circumstances unless her husband "blackened her eyes or kicked her downstairs," to quote the words of a famous judge. Infidelity did not constitute legal "cruelty" unless it could be shown that the wife's health had been affected.

DON'T ASK THAT GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE BE BROADENED

Delay in bringing into effect the reform called for in this resolution, declared Mrs. Parlyby, had been altogether too protracted. She realized that the whole problem of divorce bristled with difficulties, and it should be made quite clear that the Assembly was not asking for any broadening of the grounds upon

which divorce might be granted, but only for the establishment of equality.

Reviewing the history of legislation upon this matter, in the British Empire, Mrs. Parlyby quoted the finding of the Royal Commission which reported in Great Britain in 1905, to the effect that no satisfactory solution of the problem could be found, except by placing husband and wife on a plane of equality. It was unlikely that any appreciable increase in the number of divorces would follow the enactment of the proposed legislation. Women had always preferred to bear their griefs in silence, to submit to indignities and humiliations, rather than to drag their grievances into the light of publicity. The women of the west would acquiesce the more readily in the present state of the divorce law as a whole if equality were established.

An Act Relating to Domestic Relations was read a first time on motion of Mr. Brownlee. It was explained that this act will not be considered further this session, but that it is desired that members and the public should have an opportunity to discuss it during the recess. An Act Respecting the Limitation of Actions, moved by Robert Pearson, was given second reading. An Act Respecting the Law of Landlord and Tenant was read a first time on motion of Mr. Brownlee, and like the Act Respecting Domestic Relations, will not be passed this session. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, introduced an Act to Amend the School Ordinance.

LIQUOR BILL NEARS FINAL STAGE

Important amendments to the Liquor Bill were considered in Committee of the Whole and with the exception of a clause relating to advertising, the measure is now in what will probably be its final form. Mr. Brownlee announced that if arrangements could be made with the postal authorities, there seemed to be no reason why orders from the vendor should not be filled by mail.

The Attorney-General announced that it had been decided to tax beer sales, not on the percentage basis, as originally proposed in the bill, but by the gallon, as under such conditions it will be possible to make use of the inland revenue returns of the Dominion Government, which itself taxes on the gallon basis, and thus save a great deal of expense.

It was believed, said Mr. Brownlee, that a most satisfactory start could be made during the first year, if the fixing of the amount of this tax were left to the Government. In Manitoba the tax is 12½ cents a gallon, but it was difficult, without thorough investigation, to arrive at a satisfactory decision here. Gordon Forster, U. F. A. (Hand Hills), believed that it was advisable to leave this discretionary power to the Government for the present, because by this means the Government, in dealing with the brewers, might be able to arrive at a satisfactory price for beer.

Mr. Brownlee remarked that in Manitoba there had been a tendency, when the new legislation first came into force, for brewers to raise the price of beer to too high a figure, but it had afterwards come down. Many people believed that a low price for beer would do much to eliminate bootlegging in Alberta, and this must be given full consideration. The British Columbia breweries were today willing to sell beer in Alberta at a lower price than that charged for the two per cent. beer now lawfully sold here.

C. W. Cross thought that by allowing the breweries to handle beer direct, instead of concentrating all sales in the hand of the Government vendor, the most lucrative part of the business was being dispensed with. Practically every other Government control act, Mr. Brownlee pointed out, had similar provisions, and the vendor might at any time be given a monopoly of beer sales if it were found advisable.

The hour at which sale of beer in licensed places must cease on Saturday night was fixed at 9 o'clock, on motion of Sam Brown. On every other night in the week the hour is 10 o'clock.

Prior to the passing of Mr. Brown's amendment the Assembly had lengthened the Saturday hours from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The cost of licenses for clubs was fixed by the following clauses:

(a) for a beer license in respect of a hotel in cities having a population of fifteen thousand or over, four hundred dollars; in cities having a population of not less than seven thousand and not more than fifteen thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars; in cities, towns or villages, of not less than fifteen hundred and not more than seven thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars;

(b) for a club license: for a club with a membership of one hundred or less, one hundred dollars; for a club with a membership of more than one hundred and not more than two hundred, one hundred and fifty dollars; for a club with a membership of more than two hundred, two hundred dollars; and for a golf or country club, one hundred dollars.

Subsection (a) of the above will be amended by the addition of a new provision, to the effect that in towns of 500 or less the fee shall be a smaller sum than \$200, this decision being made at the suggestion of A. M. Matheson, U. F. A. (Vegreville).

Mr. Matheson contended that proper provision had not been made for the inspection and supervision of clubs. It was a common practice for members of clubs to gamble, and it was unwise that gambling should be carried on in licensed premises.

FEES PAID BY BREWERS

The following clause governing the payment of fees by brewers was adopted:

Any brewer, duly licensed as such by the Dominion of Canada, who manufactures beer in the Province of Alberta, may, upon payment of a fee of two thousand dollars, be licensed by the Board, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the regulations made thereunder, to sell and deliver:

(a) Beer, and malt liquor to a vendor;
(b) Beer, to any person who is the holder of a subsisting permit to purchase beer under this act;

(c) Beer, to licensees who are entitled to purchase beer from a brewer under this act.

(2) The license so granted to a brewer, unless sooner determined, shall expire at midnight on the 31st day of December in the year in respect to which the license is granted.

Asked why the fee to golf and country clubs was only \$100, Mr. Brownlee said that these clubs were only open during a few months of the year.

The act provides that the total borrowings of the Liquor Board shall not exceed \$1,000,000 at any one time. In explaining this clause Mr. Brownlee said he was convinced that the Board could finance with a maximum of \$500,000 during the year. It was not thought wise to fix so low a limit, because if it should

be found advisable to exceed it, the Board should not be under any handicap. After the first year this clause could be revised, if necessary.

Drug Addicts May Be Admitted to Mental Hospital

New Act Provides for New Class of Cases—Reid Announces Plans for Further Improvement in Provincial Audit System—Farm Loans Board

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, April 2.—Amendment of the Insanity Act to provide that victims of the drug habit may be admitted to the mental hospital at Ponoka on their own request, the discussion of the estimates of the Treasury Department in committee, and the adoption in committee of bills to enforce the two-platoon system in cities of more than 10,000 population which have permanent fire departments, and to provide for one rest day in seven for employees of fire departments, formed the principal business of the Legislative Assembly today.

FARM LOAN BOARD TO BE ESTABLISHED

One of the most important pieces of legislation of the session, from the standpoint of the farmers of the Province, was introduced by R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer. It is a bill to establish a farm loan board, and Mr. Reid explained briefly that the bill will provide for local organizations to be formed, under a plan somewhat similar to that of the co-operative credit societies, so that advantage may be taken of supervision by local people. A system of locally subscribed share capital will be provided for, as in the act under which the co-operative credit societies operate. Mr. Reid also introduced a bill to amend the Co-operative Credits Act. Detailed information on these measures will be given later. The printed copy of a bill respecting slot machines was received today. It will make the use of these machines illegal. One week after the act comes into effect, all slot machines in the Province will be subject to seizure by the police. A bill to amend the Treasury Department Act was reported for third reading.

Under the terms of the amended Insanity Act, (in future to be known as the Mental Diseases Act), drug addicts will be enabled to receive treatment under conditions which make for permanent cure, George Hoadley, Minister of Health, explained in moving the second reading of the bill. At the present time addicts must receive attention in an ordinary hospital, and are discharged as soon as any semblance of normality is restored, speedily reverting to their old habits. There are, moreover, real objections to the treatment of addicts in hospitals at which other patients are being treated. An addict who may be sent to jail, cannot be detained there after serving a sentence.

Under the Mental Diseases Act a drug addict may be retained until a real cure has been effected, said Mr. Hoadley. Many persons who had become victims of the habit were eager to break it, and would voluntarily surrender themselves to the treatment which the hospital could

provide, and having surrendered themselves, could be retained by the authorities as long as necessary.

CASES WHERE MAGISTRATE WOULD NOT COMMIT

Mrs. McClung said she appreciated very highly this change in the act. She knew of women whom a magistrate had refused to commit who would be glad of the opportunities which the bill provided, to obtain a cure.

C. R. Mitchell thought there might be some danger, under terms of one of the new clauses, which provided that a person might be committed to the hospital on the certification of two doctors, that he or she was insane. Formerly, said the member, it was necessary to go before a magistrate, court procedure being followed. Mrs. McClung did not wish to see existing safeguards removed. She knew of cases in which certain doctors might be ready to get rid of a patient by committing him, if their friends desired it. Mr. Hoadley brought in an amendment providing that a justice of the peace, upon medical testimony being submitted by two doctors, may commit a patient, but court proceedings will be avoided.

The bill providing for the two platoon system in permanent fire departments will apply to Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

AMENDMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT ACT

In committee on the Treasury Department estimates, some discussion took place on the provisions of the Bill to Amend the Treasury Department Act, which sets up a more thorough system of auditing than has hitherto been in force. After providing for the special branch known as the Control and Audit Branch, which includes the offices of the Provincial Auditor, the Auditor of Revenue, and Auditor of Disbursements, and all general employees, (the accounts of the Province to be kept by the new branch under the general direction of the Provincial Auditor), the bill sets forth, among other provisions, that "all balances of appropriations remaining unexpended at the close of any fiscal year or other terms shall lapse and be written off, except that in case of liabilities incurred during the then expiring fiscal year accounts therefor may be charged to and form part of the expenditure of that year."

C. R. Mitchell quoted "The U. F. A." to the effect that the recommendations contained in the Special Audit which was instituted by the U. F. A. Government would be adopted in the new act, and said that the proposed changes did not go so far as these recommendations, in certain particulars. In each year's estimates, it had been advised that the deficit of the previous year should be the first item. Mr. Mitchell remarked that he had found the reports in "The U.F.A." reliable and accurate, and he wondered why the plan forecasted there was not being followed in its entirety.

Stating that certain recommendations would not be carried out this year, R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, announced that it was the intention of the Government next year to present a complete balance sheet of the financial affairs of the Province. This would contain information which had never been presented to any previous Legislature, and would eliminate the necessity for returns being asked for. It would show the amount of

the levy of all taxes, and the actual collections for the year.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that certain items of expenditure in 1923, were carried over to the 1924 estimates. He contended that the Special Audit had charged the old Government with remissness in this, and the present Government had not entirely eliminated the practice. Could not all collections of arrears be used to retire deficits of previous years? This, said Mr. Reid, had always been done in the past in respect to small items, one year practically balancing another, so far as the balance of revenue and expenditure was concerned. But at the end of 1920 over \$1,000,000 was carried forward in this manner.

"In the reorganization of the Treasury Department," added the Treasurer, "we have at all times had one consideration before us—to simplify methods of accounting without impairing the work to be done. I know from my own experience in municipal affairs that the deferred revenue collected approximately equals the amount which goes into arrears for the next year. If so there is no great object in segregating it. The changes which have been made are changes which in our considered opinion should be adopted at this time."

Mr. Mitchell contended that in certain respects the special auditors, "not the Government," had shown "animus" against the old Government, in the report which they presented. He said that nearly \$5,000,000 of deferred revenue had been collected, much of it in respect to the period ending in 1921.

Treasury Department estimates totaling \$253,854.50 were passed.

Greenfield Makes Statement on the C.P.R. Inquiry

Legislature Calls for Clause to Prohibit All Forms of Liquor Advertising—Boy Scouts Grant Criticised

THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, April 3.—When the Alberta Government, following upon the presentation in the Legislative Assembly last session, of the report of the Department of Railways, containing certain definite charges against the Canadian Pacific Railway, in connection with the administration of Government railways in the Province, sought, in agreement with the company, the service of a Supreme Court judge to act as chairman of a board of inquiry, the Dominion Government refused their consent. This statement was made by Premier Greenfield this afternoon, in answer to questions by W. M. Davidson, Independent (Calgary). The Government had made independent investigations, but in view of the fact that the agreement with the C. P. R. expires next year, and a general policy must be adopted for the future, did not consider it in the public interest that the result of the inquiry should be made public at the present time.

MAY BE TESTED IN THE COURTS

The Assembly gave second reading to the bill concerning slot machines, Mr. Brownlee explaining that this would make these machines subject to seizure by the Province. In reference to a case in which the courts had brought in a decision against the Provincial Govern-

ment, the Government had made representations to Ottawa with a view to conferring on the Province the right to appeal, but the Senate rejected the amendment proposed.

Mr. Brownlee said that he recognized the possibility that the validity of the bill before the Assembly might be challenged in the courts, on the ground that legislation of this character should come by way of amendment to the criminal code (a Dominion affair). He did not think this objection sound, however, as he believed the matter was a local one. J. R. Boyle said he would avoid discussion of the constitutionality of the legislation, but thought the Government justified in introducing it, and they would at least get a definite decision from the Supreme Court of Canada, if appeal were made. Slot machines were doing a great deal of harm. They were not even a fair gambling proposition, because the machines were loaded in favor of the operator, and in the long run, the man who played them was bound to lose.

Answering J. R. Boyle, V. W. Smith stated that some station men engaged on railway work had written checks for which they lacked sufficient funds, that the contractor, Mr. Mohler, had taken up some of those for which he was responsible, and would no doubt take up the others, where responsibility lay with him.

REGULATE THE RIGHTS OF LANDLORDS

The Assembly reported a bill, introduced by Robert Pearson, to regulate the rights and priorities of landlords after a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors. Under the present law, if a voluntary assignment be made, a landlord is prevented from distraining, and if a sale takes place, can obtain only three months' rent, the tenant being responsible for the remainder. Upon objection being raised by Mr. Boyle against the introduction of this bill "in the dying hours of the session," Captain Pearson, who was a member of the previous Legislature, protested against the Liberal leader's attempt to obstruct the measure (Mr. Boyle had moved that it be referred to the legal bills committee). "When the honorable member was Attorney-General," said Captain Pearson, "he introduced far more matter late in the session, by way of amendments to the statute law, than have been introduced since, and we never attempted to obstruct him."

Mr. Boyle's motion was defeated, Mr. Brownlee giving full support to Captain Pearson's bill, and pointing out that early legislation was desirable. At present a landlord was in the position either of receiving priority over all other creditors, or not having any opportunity to recover at all.

An amendment to the Mental Diseases bill was introduced by Mr. Hoadley. It provides that a committal order to a mental hospital will require not only the signature of two doctors, but the sanction of a justice of the peace. This is intended to act as protection against abuse.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND LEVEL CROSSINGS

All motor vehicles would have been compelled by law to come to a stop at railway crossings, if an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act proposed by W. G. Johnston, Labor (Medicine Hat), had been adopted. The amendment provoked

a long, and at times lively discussion, and was opposed by Mr. Brownlee on the ground that if this became law, no jury would ever be persuaded to find against a railway company, or its employees, in a case arising from an accident at a level crossing. It was finally defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Johnston said that locomotive engineers, in spite of all precautions, were always worried about railway crossings, and could never be certain, though they blew the whistle and sounded the bell in accordance with legal regulations, that some motorists would not recklessly seek to cross the tracks. He believed the passing of the amendment would have the effect of saving many lives.

C. R. Mitchell supported the amendment, which, he said, the public would not find irksome, while it was opposed by Mr. Boyle. It would not save life, said Mr. Brownlee, because the man whom it was really intended to check, would not stop his car anyway. A jury might now find, in case of accident, that there was negligence on the part of a railway (the crossing might be a dangerous one, requiring improvement) or on the part of a driver. The amendment would throw upon the automobile driver the entire onus of responsibility.

The amendment was supported by G. W. Smith, who said there were about six dangerous crossings in Red Deer, and that sooner or later serious accidents at these crossings were sure to occur. "When these do occur," said he, "I shall not need to feel that I have not endeavored to find some means of protecting life, and if I fail, I shall know that I have done everything possible." Mr. Sparks and Captain Pearson also supported the amendment, while Mrs. McClung suggested that motorists should be compelled to slacken speed when approaching crossings.

NO CHANCE TO COLLECT DAMAGES

"No matter how negligent a company or an engineer may be," said Mr. Brownlee, "if you pass this amendment you will have taken away from a motorist all chance of collecting damages. You might as well say that all foot passengers must come to a halt before crossing a street, and that if they do not they cannot collect damages from a reckless driver of a car, who may run into them. If, however, I thought that the great majority of people would live up to the law if this were passed, I should be inclined to support it, on the ground that regardless of other considerations, it might save life."

Mr. Boyle supported Mr. Brownlee's view of the matter.

REPORT ON C. P. R. WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE

Premier Greenfield's answer to W. M. Davidson's questions respecting the investigation into the charges brought against the C. P. R., is given in full below.

"The Government considers it advisable to reply to the question of the honorable member for Calgary with the following statement:

"I concluded my statement to the Legislature on March 20th, 1923, with the following words:

"It is the intention of the Government therefore to have certain enquiries made, which have indeed been invited by Mr. Coleman, and I am authorized by Mr. Coleman to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be willing to co-

operate in such enquiry to the fullest extent, in order that the people of this Province may be entirely satisfied that the monies advanced by the Province have been expended in a manner consistent with the duty of the company as manager of this railway line under its agreement with the Provincial Government."

"The Government at first considered a public enquiry by a judicial, or partly judicial, tribunal would best satisfy the public mind on the questions at issue. Negotiations with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as to the nature of the tribunal proceeded to the point where an agreement was reached that a supreme court judge should act as chairman of the enquiry board, but upon the Government applying to the Department of Justice of the Dominion Government for the necessary consent of that Department, pursuant to Section 35 of the Judges' Act, the Minister of Justice declined to consent to a judge acting in this capacity. The effort to establish this form of tribunal therefore failed. Inasmuch as the questions raised in the Departmental report involve a legal interpretation of certain paragraphs of the agreement of July, 1920, on which there are wide differences of opinion, the Government is not satisfied that the conclusions of any other form of tribunal would be satisfactory.

"However, the Government has caused to be made independent investigations with regard to the physical condition of the railways concerned and will continue to gather all information possible for its guidance in dealing with the questions raised by the Departmental report in order to determine whether the monies advanced by the Province have been expended and the management and operation conducted in a manner consistent with the duty of the Company as manager of this railway line.

"It has already been pointed out that inasmuch as the agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of July, 1920, expires in 1925, the first duty of the Government this year must be a thorough and comprehensive survey of the whole situation in order to recommend to this Legislature, at its next session, a policy with respect to the future of the line in the event that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company does not exercise its option under the agreement. In view of the importance of the issues involved, the Government does not consider it would be in the public interest to make public the result of the investigations to date, but the report of such investigations will be available to this House when it is called upon to consider the disposition of this railway line."

NO BEER ADVERTISING IN THE NEWSPAPERS

All forms of newspaper advertising of beer and liquor as well as all forms of advertising by bill-board or electric sign, or in any other way whatsoever, will be prohibited under the terms of the new Liquor Act, in accordance with an amendment to the act moved in the Assembly this evening by A. M. Matheson, U.F.A. member for Vegreville, and carried by a vote of 25 to 16. The discussion on this question lasted for more than an hour, and very determined opposition to advertising was manifested by the majority of members. Mrs. McClung, W. H. Shield and others attacked with vigor, and on the final vote not only the great majority of the U. F. A. members, but several of the Liberal members of the Assembly as well, voted for the prohibition of ad-

vertising. The new clause is still to be drafted, and must again be brought before the Assembly for discussion, but there is no doubt as to the outcome.

As brought into the Assembly this evening, the re-drafted clause concerning advertising prohibited canvassing for spirits or wines, or the display of any sign such as "bar-room", or of any liquor advertising on bill-boards or sign-boards of any kind, leaving, however, to the discretion of the liquor commission board the regulation of newspaper advertising and price lists. The effect of Mr. Matheson's motion will be to place newspaper advertising in the same category as all other forms.

LOWEST FEE FOR LICENSE \$250

The lowest fee for any beer license will be \$250. This was decided when the Assembly rejected an amendment, originally proposed by Mr. Matheson, that the fees for beer licenses be less than \$200 in places of less than 500 population. The Attorney-General this evening brought in an amendment to conform with this suggestion. It stipulated that in places of from 500 to 1,500 population the fee should be \$200, and in places of less than 500, the fee should be \$100. The Assembly, however, voted down the proposed reduction emphatically.

The Assembly definitely approved of Mr. Brownlee's suggestion that the amount of the tax on beer and the method of collection, shall be left for the first year in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council—that is to say, in the hands of the Cabinet. Only the re-drafted clause prohibiting advertising remains to be dealt with finally, before the new Liquor Bill assumes its final form, and goes down for third reading. The act will be brought into effect by proclamation in the Alberta Gazette, in the issue following the prorogation of the Assembly. Beer deliveries from breweries to private residences will commence immediately afterwards.

THE CLAUSE TO BE RE-DRAFTED

The clause on advertising submitted to the Assembly, and which has gone back for re-drafting in order to make the prohibition absolute, was in the following terms:

99. No person within the Province shall—

(1) Canvass for, receive, take or solicit orders for the purchase or sale of any spirits or wines or act as agent or intermediary for the sale or purchase of any spirits or wines or hold out himself as such agent or intermediary;

(2) Exhibit or display, or permit to be exhibited or displayed, any sign or poster containing the words "bar," "bar-room," "saloon," "tavern," "wines," "spirits," or "liquors" or words of like import;

(3) Exhibit or display, or permit to be exhibited or displayed, any advertisement or notice of or concerning liquor by an electric or illuminated sign, contrivance or device or on any hoarding signboard, billboard or other like place in public view or by any of the means aforesaid, advertise any liquor. This subsection shall not apply to any advertisement respecting beer or malt liquor on a brewery or premises where beer or malt liquor may be lawfully stored or kept by a brewer under this act; provided that such last mentioned advertisement has first been permitted in writing by the Board and then subject to the directions of the Board;

(4) Exhibit, publish or display, or permit to be exhibited, published or displayed, any other advertisement or form

of advertisement or any other announcement, publication or price list of or concerning liquor or where or from whom the same may be had, obtained or purchased, unless permitted to do so by the regulations, and then only in accordance with such regulations.

(5) This section shall not apply—

(a) to the Board, nor to any act of the Board, nor to any Government Liquor Store; nor

(b) to the receipt or transmission of a telegram or letter to any telegraph agent or operator or post office employee in the ordinary course of his employment as such agent, operator or employee.

Opening the discussion on advertising, R. C. Marshall of Calgary, asked why there should be discrimination against billboards. If newspapers could use advertisements, why not the billboard companies as well. Mr. Marshall thought that billboard advertising under strict regulation of the Liquor Commission, might well be permitted.

There was a difference, said Robert Pearson, Independent (Calgary), between newspaper and billboard advertising, in that newspapers published elsewhere than in Alberta could not be controlled in any way, and might be brought into the Province. Strong opposition to the use of large display signs advertising beer was expressed by M. J. Conner, U. F. A. (Warner). W. H. Shield, U. F. A. (Macleod), said the people did not wish to see drinking habits spread, and advertising would have a tendency to promote these habits.

Appealing to the members to take "a high moral stand" against all forms of liquor advertising that could in any way be controlled, Mrs. McClung remarked that Mr. Dinning had said that the sale of liquor would not be pushed by the Commission. If the Assembly allowed advertising, they were not sincere when they protested that they did not wish to encourage drinking.

Mr. Brownlee stated that there should be control of the amount of display permitted in newspapers, but that it was of course impossible to control liquor advertising in outside newspapers coming into the Province. It was not possible to prevent circular mailing, although some control of price lists could and should be undertaken.

IS ASSEMBLY AFRAID OF NEWSPAPERS? ASKS MATHESON

"I do not see how this Assembly can discriminate between one form of liquor advertising and another," declared Mr. Matheson, who asked whether the members of the Legislature were afraid of the newspapers. To prohibit newspaper advertising did not constitute a censorship of newspapers in any sense of the word. He would vote, he said, for any clause which prohibited liquor advertising in all its forms, but not for a partial prohibition.

To discriminate in favor of the newspapers, Mr. Matheson insisted, was to show favor to the strong against the weak. Newspaper combines were already putting forth every possible effort to strangle the political life of the country, said he. Why should they be specially favored?

A tribute to the fairness displayed by Mr. Brownlee during the whole of the discussion of the Liquor Act was paid by Mr. Marshall, who suggested that perhaps some means might be found of playing fairly with both newspaper advertisers and the billboard companies.

CONSCIENCE AND MORAL SCRUPLES

There were, said Mrs. McClung, Alberta newspapers which were possessed of sufficient conscience to refuse to accept any kind of liquor advertising. It would be unfair, she thought, to allow other papers which had not any such conscientious scruples, to reap profits which the more conscientious papers refused as a matter of principle.

Mr. Marshall declared that if Mr. Matheson's amendment failed to carry, he would move an amendment placing entire discretion in the matter in the hands of the Commissioner.

Since the people of Alberta had declared that the sale of beer should be legal, said W. M. Davidson, Independent (Calgary), it was absurd to set up a new prohibition on advertising. He objected very strongly to Mrs. McClung's statement that with some newspapers this form of advertising was a matter of conscience, while with others it was not. In the opinion of many papers there was nothing harmful in beer drinking, and they held this view conscientiously. Mr. Davidson remarked that the people of France were becoming more sober since the Government placed a heavy duty on spirits, leaving beer absolutely free of duty. "Petty restrictions" on the sale of beer were objected to by the Calgary member.

Following Mr. Davidson's speech, Mrs. McClung withdrew the remark to which he had taken exception. She would, she said, content herself with the statement that "some papers refused beer advertising because of moral scruples."

"NO FAVORS TO LOOK FOR AND DESIRE NONE"

"I have no favors to look for from the press, and I desire none," said Mr. Matheson in conclusion, adding that his original stand in this matter had been misrepresented in many ways in the press, that in a cosmopolitan country such as this the people wanted Government control of the strictest kind, and that there had been no demand for beer advertising from the people.

It was impossible to ascertain with accuracy the manner in which each member of the Assembly voted, as the vote was very quickly taken. Mr. Brownlee and Mr. Davidson, among others, did not vote.

Dealing with the amendment introduced at Mr. Matheson's suggestion, fixing a lower fee than \$100 for licenses in very small towns, Mr. Brownlee said he did not personally favor it. The breweries would rather have one licensed hotel in a small place than three in a town of 1,500, from the standpoint of volume of sales.

W. G. Johnston, Labor (Medicine Hat), and C. W. Cross and J. R. Boyle supported Mr. Matheson's amendment, which received no votes on the U. F. A. side of the Assembly, other than his own.

Mr. Brownlee promised to take into consideration a request by W. G. Johnston that the fee for breweries should be reduced for the brewery in Medicine Hat, since it was a very small business concern. The Attorney-General, however, did not consider the fee of \$2,000 by any means unreasonable.

Asked by Mr. Cross whether Mr. Dinning would fix the price of beer by the glass, Mr. Brownlee said it was not the Commissioner's intention to go so far as

(Continued on page 12)

Incorporation of Wheat Pool Is Validated in New Bill

Special Bill Confirms and Strengthens Legislation Under Which Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Were Incorporated

Confirming and validating the incorporation of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., under the old Co-operative Associations Act, last year, a special bill is now before the Legislative Assembly, and will be passed in all probability during the present week. It is provided that the Company shall be deemed to have had since its original incorporation all powers set forth in the special bill.

The Company is deemed to have had since August 18th, 1923, "the capacity of a natural person to accept extra-Provincial powers and rights and to exercise its powers beyond the boundaries of the Province to the extent to which the laws in force where such powers are sought to be exercised permit, and the corporation shall by virtue of its incorporation so far as its capacities are concerned have and be deemed to have had the same capacities as if it were or had been incorporated by letters patent under the Great Seal (of the corporation)."

Wheat Pool Agreement Valid and Binding

The Wheat Pool agreement with which all the members of the Pool are familiar, is "declared to be and have been in full force, virtue and effect and to be legal, valid and binding."

The by-laws are confirmed. They may be altered by the district delegates by a majority of three-fifths of the delegates present and voting at a meeting specially called for the purpose or at an annual meeting.

Section 16 provides that "no grain received by the corporation from any person or persons for sale, nor the proceeds of any such grain, shall be liable to seizure or attachment by any creditor of the corporation, except only for the purpose of, or on account of any security held by any creditor who has lent money to the corporation on the security of such grain, or on documents or other evidence of title to such grain."

The bill provides that the corporation shall be managed by a board of seven members, "or such greater number as may from time to time be fixed by the rules and by-laws of the corporation."

The members and directors of the corporation "shall not as such be held responsible for any account, default or liability whatsoever of the corporation, or for any engagement, claim, payment, loss, injury, action, matter or thing whatsoever relating to or connected with the corporation beyond the unpaid amount of their respective shares in the capital stock thereof."

All contracts (a) for the payment of any fixed sum as liquidated damages; (b) for an injunction against the repetition of or continuance of any breach; (c) for the specific performance of the contract, "shall be deemed to be valid and binding and shall be given full effect to by all courts of law and equity having jurisdiction in the matter."

The district delegates may by by-law make provision for the delegation of any or all of the powers of the corporation to the directors.

The guarantee which was given by the

Government last year is confirmed and declared to be valid and binding.

The Wheat Pool was incorporated last year under the old Co-operative Associations Act, although that act was not deemed entirely satisfactory in certain respects. The Joint Stock Companies Act was deemed unsuitable, as it had not been framed with a view of the incorporation of co-operative enterprises.

Membership Shows Increase in Spite Of Depopulation

Glambeck Writes on Series of Meetings Held in District No. 6, Bow River

John Glambeck, director of district No. 6, Bow River, has just completed a successful series of meetings in that district. Mr. Glambeck found that although in places whole townships were being depopulated, there were still enough in other districts to keep up the Locals, and at every point farmers were realiz-

ing that any changes from the present bad conditions must be brought about by the organized farmers themselves.

"At Midway," writes Mr. Glambeck, "they have a splendid Local and a fine community spirit. There are 25 members—only six farmers remain outside the organization."

"Travers, with a third of the population gone, have a good Local of 54 members. Here, and at Midway, about 75 per cent. of the farmers have signed Wheat Pool contracts."

"Badger Lake has 23-members, and 90 per cent. signed up in the Wheat Pool."

"Sundial, with half the population left, have a good Local with 19 members. There is a Wheat Pool drive on here."

"Enchant has a fine Local with 70 members, and about 70 per cent. are signed up in the Wheat Pool."

"Rolling Green, which has always been a banner Local, have 58 members, although half the population are gone. Practically every farmer is signing the Wheat Pool."

"In the Retlaw district about half the settlers have left, but the Local has 20 members. The Wheat Pool drive is just started here."

"At New West, north east from Vauxhall, a new Local was organized with 10 members. Membership and Wheat Pool drives were arranged immediately."

"Lomond has 32 members and the Local is in good working order, and is a great Wheat Pool organization centre. Nearly every farmer is signing up."

Farm Labor Problem and Employment Service of Canada

How Local Organizations May Assist in Meeting the Situation During the Present Season—Last Year's Operations

By H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD, Vice-President

Representatives of farmers' organizations of Western Canada were invited to attend a conference on Employment Service of Canada in Edmonton on March 7th and 8th, to discuss the best means of handling the farm labor situation in the prairie Provinces, and how best the Employment Service can serve the farmers. These representatives were H. E. G. H. Scholefield, of the U. F. A., W. C. McCallum, from the Farmers' Union of Canada, and R. M. Johnston, from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Manitoba not being represented.

From the information given by officials of the Employment Service there is a considerable shortage of farm labor in all the prairie Provinces. The supply, however, will be augmented by immigration from Great Britain and European countries; this, however, is of a varying type. The best class of labor is undoubtedly that with Western Canadian or Northern United States training. The experienced farm laborer from Great Britain is readily adaptable to Western conditions, requiring only a few months until qualified to receive the wage equal with the more experienced man. The Scandinavian has always proven himself readily adaptable, and where speaking the English language would also soon be a desirable farm hand. The immigrant from Central Europe and the Balkan States is not so desirable, but perhaps could be absorbed into our non-English speaking districts.

Basic Wage

Discussion took place as to what should be the basic wage for inexperienced and experienced farm help. The high rate of wages prevailing during recent years has undoubtedly been more than the farmers, particularly grain farmers, could afford to pay and operate at a profit. On the other hand, however, a very much lower wage would restrict

the supply of labor. From a thorough canvass of the situation it was generally thought that for experienced men during the summer months farmers could not afford to pay more than \$40 per month, though to the man engaged for the season probably a trifle higher. The inexperienced man could not expect to earn more than from \$20 to \$30 per month. No suggestion as to harvest and threshing wages can be made before July.

Difficulties

Amongst the difficulties in past years in arriving at a uniform type of labor and standard wage have been (1) lack of co-operation between farmers and the Employment Service. (2) Utilization of private agencies independent of the Employment Service. (It might be pointed out that at the present there are some five or six agencies of a national character operating sometimes in competition with each other and occasionally with some rivalry. Amongst these might be mentioned the colonization branches of our large railways; the Immigration Department of Canada, and the S. S. B.) (3) Individual farmers acting independently where an efficient employment office exists, with its inevitable boost in wages.

How Our Associations Can Help

By farmers' local organizations co-operating with the Employment Service for the appointment of local distributing agents. By so far as possible establishing and maintaining a basic rate of wages. By the largest possible co-operation with the Employment Service of Canada.

To this end the Central Offices of the Farmers' organizations should circularize all their local units urging them to assist the Employment Service of Canada in its efforts to establish adequate supplies of labor and a standard wage. Action taken in the

various Provinces should be uniform in character.

Female farm help—It was claimed by a lady delegate that female help on the farm should receive as good a wage as male help. It would seem that there are great difficulties in the whole matter of female help. (1) The difficulty of arriving at a basic wage. (2) Accommodation on the farm—this is generally speaking almost entirely lacking, and is one of the greatest handicaps in the employment of female help. (3) Female help is to a great extent seasonal, being generally required only at the rush seasons of the year—seeding and harvest. (4) There is also a wide range in the class of help required, and the class of help offering both as to nationality and capability.

Operations In 1923

Following is a report made by the director of Employment Bureaus in Alberta, on the operations for the year 1923:

"During 1923 the employment offices located at Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller placed 55,273 persons with employers. Of this number 48,266 were male and 7,007 were female.

"This is an increase in placements over 1922 of 15,187, while the cost of operation

has been reduced \$18,667.77 and the average cost per placement has been reduced from \$1.63 to 89c.

"The actual cost of operation of employment offices for the last four years is as follows: 1920, \$62,930.01; 1921, \$65,463.98; 1922, \$63,314.08; 1923, \$49,646.31.

"Of the male placements 29,425 were sent to farms, 1,547 to building construction, 129 to clerical work, 1,050 to domestic and personal occupations, 3,503 to general laboring, 3,777 to lumber camps, 657 to manufacturing industries, 13 to professional and technical occupations, 2,341 to railroad construction camps, 680 for railroad operation, 869 for mining, 996 to miscellaneous occupations, 3,279 for casual employment.

"Of the females placed 932 were sent to farms, 72 to clerical occupations, 2,906 as domestics, 8 to manufacturing, 29 to miscellaneous occupations, 3,060 to casual employment. Additional to this, 800 males and 17 females were sent to work at other points.

"During harvest we brought in 8,552 men from the East, 100 from Montana, and 2,317 from British Columbia.

"At the close of the year we had 495 men registered for whom no employment could be found, while at the close of 1922 we had 997 men so registered."

Farm Loans Board May Be Set Up Under Bill Now Before Assembly

Provides for Thirty Year Loans on Amortization Plan — Depends Largely on Action by Dominion Government

Providing for the setting up of a Farm Loans Board of three members appointed by the Government, and the introduction of the principle of local autonomy and local responsibility under local farm loan associations through which money will be borrowed, the bill for the creation of this board, introduced in the Legislature last week by R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, authorizes the granting of loans for agricultural purposes, for a period of 30 years or more, on an amortization plan. The rate of interest paid by borrowers will be fixed by the Board, and will be at least sufficient to pay the "interest actually payable by the Board, or by the Province, on the monies realized by the sale of the securities or otherwise, by which the funds for the purposes of the Board have been raised, the cost of raising such monies, and the expense of conducting the business of the Board, including the creation of a reserve fund."

Each member of an association must subscribe 10 per cent. of the amount which he borrows, but of this only 2½ per cent. need be paid up. Before becoming a member he must forward an application for two shares of each \$100 of the amount of his proposed loan or any major fraction of it, and an application for a mortgage loan. Loans will be on the amortization plan.

The boards of local associations may make recommendations for loans and accept applications, subject to the appraiser or inspector of the Loan Board of the Province.

Depends on Dominion

When the new legislation can be brought into effect will depend in large measure on the action of the Federal Government, to whom Dr. H. M. Tory, of the University of Alberta, recently made an official report. If the Dominion Government should see fit to provide funds, the Alberta Government will be in a position to go ahead. Until a definite decision by the Government at Ottawa, however, the time when the new act can become effective is somewhat problematical.

Under the terms of the act provision will be made for accelerated payments, by members who find themselves in a position to repay their loans more rapidly than the terms upon which they are granted stipulate.

Loans may be made for the acquirement of land for agricultural purposes, including stock raising and dairying, purchase of live-stock, machinery or equipment, for the erection of buildings and to make improvements

on the land; to discharge liabilities; and for any purpose which in the opinion of the Board will increase the productiveness and usefulness of the land in respect of which the loan is proposed.

Loans will be limited to 50 per cent. of the appraised value of land offered as security, on the basis of valuation and productiveness when the improvements shall have been made. No loans may be obtained except by persons engaged in or about to engage in agricultural pursuits, whose ability to carry on the same the Board may not have reasonable ground to question.

Large Mortgage Co'y Joins the Wheat Pool

Most of Interim Payment Now in Hands of Members—The Problem of Illegible Writing

One of the largest mortgage companies in Alberta has joined the Wheat Pool, according to information received by "The U.F.A." This will materially increase the volume of grain handled by the Pool next season, while it is expected to facilitate the marketing of the wheat of many farmers who are working under lease to this company. The Pool authorities believe that this action of this company will exert a favorable influence on other institutions which produce or acquire wheat, as it indicates that the Pool is being looked upon as a sound and practical enterprise, worthy of every support.

Heavy roads in all parts of the Province have retarded the work of the canvassers, but the flow of contracts to the head office of the Pool has been steady throughout the past week. No complete returns are yet available in regard to acreage. A large proportion of the farmers who withdrew from the Pool last fall have now been reinstated.

The average number of acres per member is considerably greater than it was last fall, owing to the signing up of many farmers who cultivate large acreages.

Many districts have reported 95 per cent. of the farmers signed up. A few which are peopled by farmers of foreign birth will need intensive canvassing. Handicapped by lack

of knowledge of our language, these people are asking for information in their own tongue, and steps will in all probability be taken to supply it.

Illegible Writing Causes Trouble

Most of the interim payments are now in the hands of the members. Owing to illegible writing on members' certificates in some instances, and to similarity of names, some cheques will inevitably be made out for the wrong amounts, or may even go to the wrong persons. Members will be doing a splendid service if they will report any such cases promptly to the head office of the Pool. If any member does not receive his cheque, or if it is not in order, he should write promptly to head office, giving a list of the serial numbers of the growers' certificates held by him, together with the number of bushels and grade covered by each.

A notice was inserted in "The U. F. A." some time ago, warning farmers to see to it that elevator operators and others should spell the names of members on growers' certificates, in the same manner as that in which the growers' contracts were signed. Failure to do this is the cause of most of the confusion which has arisen.

The task of sending out the interim payment has been a heavy one, and remarkable patience and forbearance have been displayed by all the members. This has been much appreciated by the head office.

"EARLY COMPETENCE" SOUNDS ATTRACTIVE

Under the above heading in a recent issue, the Ottawa Citizen published a quotation from a Canadian Government advertisement in the Manchester Guardian, England:

There is no unemployment on the farms of Canada but ample opportunities for all to make good.

CANADA wants:

Men to cultivate her rich unsettled lands.
Women for household work in the homes.
Youths and boys to train as farmers.
Capital to develop her enormous resources.

CANADA offers:

The Farmer—a good living and excellent opportunities.
The Farm Laborer—every chance to become his own master.
Every Man and Woman Willing to Work—the prospect of early competence.
The Capitalist—a profitable field for safe investment.

For full particulars apply to W. F. Kerr, 48 Lord Street, Liverpool.

Canadian Government Emigration Agent,

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

attempts to create an atmosphere of suspicion in respect to a Government whose honesty in the conduct of the affairs of the Province is questioned by no responsible authority in Alberta, an answer is definitely called for.

We are afraid that the Herald, which gained an influential position in the newspaper field by a policy of moderation and fairness, is today so blinded by venomous partizanship and dislike of the U.F.A., and particularly of the U. F. A. Government, that it is rapidly qualifying for the distinction formerly held elsewhere of being the most bitter, and the least scrupulous in argument, of the daily papers published in Alberta.

In the next issue of "The U. F. A." it will be necessary to deal with two editorials of the Herald on the subject of the Mineral Tax Act. In the meantime we would invite this newspaper to publish, in parallel columns its first editorial on this subject, and its editorials on the Mineral Tax Act published in the issue of April 4th.

Many contributions from our members dealing with the progress of membership drives and with various questions of public interest are unavoidably held over, owing to lack of space, for publication at a later date.

GREENFIELD MAKES STATEMENT ON THE C. P. R. INQUIRY

(Continued from page 9)

that, but the plan of leaving the amount of the tax and method of collection in the hands of the Government, would give a certain measure of control.

Estimates of the Treasury Department totalling \$253,854.50 were passed by the Assembly during the evening.

THE QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING

Speaking on the vote for the King's Printer, W. M. Davidson, Independent (Calgary), declared that the policy of giving large quantities of Government printing to the University was an unbusinesslike one, as, according to his information the cost was 10 per cent. greater on any work given out to this institution without tender, than it otherwise would have been.

The present policy was described by J. C. Bowen, Liberal (Edmonton), as "the encouragement of unfair competition" with printing establishments which were required to meet capital charges and pay rent, while the University plant escaped. C. R. Mitchell and F. J. White, Labor (Calgary), joined in the attack on the policy of giving printing as it is now done. Mr. Hoadley insisted that in the public interest, it was desirable that an institution maintained by the people's money should pay. He was as keen to investigate University affairs today as he was when a member of the opposition, but could not agree that the Government should "think of encouraging legitimate trade interests at the expense of the taxpayers of the Province," and as the University was a Government supported institution, this was an important consideration.

"My objection," said Mr. Davidson, "is to the Government paying more for printing at the University than they would if they let in the ordinary way the printing that goes to the University without tender. I am convinced that interest is not paid on the capital charges for the University plant."

F. J. White declared that if this were the case the University plant was competing unfairly with commercial houses. He said that thirty orders had been sublet by the University to commercial printers, because the University could not handle them.

Any work which the University could not do, it was the policy of the Government to keep from them, said Mr. Hoadley, but on some work which they had sublet, the price was lower than if it had been done by direct arrangement with commercial printers in the ordinary way.

"I don't know anything about the commercial or monetary side of this question," said Robert Pearson, "but the more I hear of some things that have gone on in connection with the University, the more alarmed I become." In some respects the University had set an example of "recklessness gone mad." He would be sorry for its own sake if it should go into commercial printing, because he knew from the experience of a church with which he had been connected which had established a book room and gone into the publishing business, how dangerous this course might be. The plant might become a millstone round the neck of the University.

E. G. Cook, U. F. A. (Pincher Creek), said that a parallel case might be cited in the vote to the Minister of Agriculture to buy cattle to take to farms and hospitals. These might have been supplied by private individuals, but members opposite had said that the plan proposed was "good business." Might not the same argument be applied in the present instance?

Mr. Mitchell: "The University is cutting prices for commercial printers—"

PRICE CUTTING OR OVER CHARGING?

Mr. Hoadley remarked that this statement was in conflict with the views of the member from Calgary, who declared that the Government lost 10 per cent. on work given to the University. The Minister stated, however, that the whole question would be gone into very thoroughly. The Government did not wish to pay any more than they had to for any work that was done, as the cost would be borne by the people.

WANTS NO SPECIAL FAVORS FOR BOY SCOUTS

Deletion of the vote of \$1,200 for the Boy Scouts was moved by Russell Love, U. F. A. (Wainwright), who wished to see this organization placed on an equality with the Boys' Work Board, which was carrying on an excellent work, in the Boys' Parliament and in many other ways, without asking any Government aid. They also experienced difficulties, and had to allow a valued leader to go, while they were \$3,500 in debt. They asked no unfair advantage, but equal treatment. As the Boy Scout movement was supported by the Imperial and Canadian Governments, he saw no need for a Provincial grant.

Premier Greenfield explained that when the Boy Scouts organization applied for a grant he told them they should be self-supporting, but in view of the difficult financial position in which they found themselves, he decided after consultation with his colleagues, to allow them \$100 a month during the present year, after which they would be expected to stand on their own feet. The grant to the Boy Scouts last year was \$200.

Mr. Love finally withdrew his motion, in view of the Premier's statement, and as arrangements had already been made by the Scouts to engage the services of a man who would be in charge of their work.

Mrs. McClung thought the Government would be well advised to look into the whole matter of grants of this character. It was always much easier to get money for boys' than for girls' institutions. She entered a plea in behalf of the newsboys' band, for which she asked a grant of \$6,000 to enable them to go to the Empire Exhibition at Wembley. She believed that this money would be very well expended, as these fine, sturdy, well-behaved, courteous fellows would form a splendid advertisement for Canada. The newsboys' band had saved thousands of dollars in costs of the juvenile court, by engaging in an attractive undertaking, boys who by the very nature of their work were exposed to a great deal of temptation.

The Government could not see their way to grant Mrs. McClung's request.

Raises Vote Needed to Secure Return of Election Deposit

Committee on Election Act Changes Deposit Provisions Again After Vigorous Debate—New Safeguard Against "Plugging"

FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, April 4th.—After a protracted and enlivened debate, in which for a brief period the Assembly held three or four divisions every five minutes, the terms relating to the election deposit in the new Election Bill were again revised this afternoon, to provide that the deposit shall be returnable only to candidates in single member constituencies who receive twenty per cent. of the first preference votes polled in the election, and in multiple member constituencies one-fourth of the quota required to elect a member under the system of proportional representation.

When the Election Bill was first brought down it was proposed by Alex. Ross, the Minister in charge, that the election deposit should be eliminated. The Assembly, after lengthy discussion, decided to retain the deposit, and certain amendments were brought in by the Minister to meet the desires of the members. It was then decided, as already announced in "The U.F.A.," to permit the return of the deposit of \$100 to all candidates in single member constituencies who might secure ten per cent. of the total number of first preference votes cast, and to candidates in multiple member constituencies who might receive one-eighth of the quota. The effect of these amendments was to make certain that the deposit would not be lost by any candidate whatsoever whose following was not entirely negligible.

Remarking that if the deposit were to be retained at all, it should be effective for the purpose intended, Mr. Ross proposed today the increased percentages eventually adopted by the Legislature. W. M. Davidson immediately raised objection, and stated that in Great Britain, where the deposit was £120, one-eighth of the total vote was necessary to save the deposit, and in constituencies of several members, only one-eighth of the total vote, divided by the number of members to be elected.

ELEVEN CANDIDATES WOULD HAVE LOST DEPOSITS

Mr. Ross announced that he had checked up the last election returns and had found that in single member constituencies, only 11 persons would have lost their deposits if the 20 per cent. of the total first choices had been required, and only 17 if 25 per cent. had been provided for. "If we have to have a deposit," said the Minister, "it should provide that a member to whom it is returned, receives a reasonable number of votes."

Robert Pearson, Independent (Calgary), expressed great surprise that this question, which had been decided some time ago, should have been reopened.

J. C. Bowen, Liberal (Edmonton), declared that the intention was to save the Government candidates from competition, and that this was evidence that the "splendid democratic spirit of the

farmers' organization was evaporating."

W. G. Johnston, Labor (Medicine Hat), wondered why the question, once settled, should have been re-opened, and was reminded that any member had the privilege of reverting back to clauses of the bill, while A. R. McLennan, Liberal (Edmonton) protested that 20 per cent was a very high figure, and F. J. White, Labor (Calgary) remarked that if the winning candidate received 51 per cent of the total vote, there would be only 49 per cent to divide between any other candidates, and if there were two, one of them would stand a mighty good chance of losing his deposit.

SAM BROWN TAKES STAND AGAINST HIGHER PERCENTAGE

On the U.F.A. side of the Assembly S. Brown, member for High River, rose, a solitary figure actively to oppose the change in the bill. "I do not believe," he said, "that members on this side of the Assembly are afraid of competition in the race. If some small group in the community wishes to bring its views before the public, it is entitled to the opportunity, and I do not think it should be penalized. We should make it as easy as possible for people of different ideas to our own to get their views before the public."

Mr. Brown then called attention to the fact that the British Labor Party, now in office for the first time after between thirty and forty years' agitation and organization to secure parliamentary representation, contained many prominent members who had lost their deposits time and again when the movement was young, and unpopular. Thus serious handicaps had been placed in the way of a movement which now met with the approval of a very large number of the British people.

DAVIDSON MOVES ELIMINATION OF DEPOSIT

W. M. Davidson moved the elimination of the deposit. This was negatived, Messrs. Brown, Proudfoot and C. W. Smith voting with the minority, which included all the Labor men and Independents and most of the Liberals. In the divisions which followed in rapid succession it was impossible to ascertain the votes of members in detail, and no recorded vote was called for. Mr. Davidson moved that 12½ per cent. be sufficient to save the deposit. Messrs. Brown and Proudfoot voted for the motion, which was defeated. Robert Pearson moved the insertion of 15 per cent., instead of 20 per cent. This was lost. Mr. Galbraith, as far as could be judged, being the only U. F. A. member to support the motion. Then Stanley Tobin moved that the figures 17½ per cent. be inserted and this was lost. The clause calling for 20 per cent. was then carried, Mr. Brown on the Government side opposing.

A motion by R. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary), to revert back to the clause fixing the amount of the deposit, in order that this might be reduced from \$100 to \$25, was lost, as was a motion by Mr. Davidson to provide that a candidate in a multiple member constituency should save his deposit if he secured one-eighth of the votes polled, divided by the number of members to be elected. Mr. Ross pointed out that the act as it now stands resembles the Manitoba act, in respect to the vote which a candidate must obtain in order that his deposit may be returned to him.

Alex. Ross introduced an amendment to provide that an election must be held within 90 days after a vacancy occurs, unless a general election is in prospect. With this Mr. Davidson, who had proposed a limit of 30 days, said he was not inclined to quarrel, though it conformed with a resolution passed by the U.F.A. Convention. J. W. Heffernan then moved that the period be 60 days, but in the event of a session of the Assembly intervening, that this be reduced to 30 days. No vote was taken on these motions, Mr. Ross accepting the shortening of the period in principle, and stating that he would bring in a suitable amendment.

NEW SAFEGUARD AGAINST "PLUGGING" IS PROVIDED

Clause 6 of the Act, which provides for the swearing of voters on election day whose names have been omitted from the voters' list, was amended on motion of Mr. Ross, to provide further safeguards against abuse. In the draft as previously presented, it was required that the voter so swearing should be vouched for by a voter whose name was on the list, and who himself must take an oath. This was strengthened by the provision that no elector should be allowed to vouch for more than one voter, thus guarding against the danger that one unscrupulous man may be employed as an "official identifier" of many others.

J. R. Boyle seized upon the occasion to renew his arguments in favor of printed lists for the cities, and moved that such lists should be provided, final appeal to be a judge of the District Court, and the lists to be closed five days before an election. The motion was supported by the Liberals and Messrs. Pearson and Davidson, but was lost by a large majority. F. J. White and W.G. Johnston, Labor, voted against the motion.

The use of the printed lists, in the manner proposed, said Mr. Ross, would probably mean that large numbers of voters would be disfranchised, as they must either go themselves to court or be represented there, and there would be no opportunity to rectify errors after the lists were closed. A great deal of expense would also be involved.

WOULD TEND TO DISFRANCHISE MANY ELECTORS, SAYS WHITE

One very serious difficulty which would arise were the printed lists to be adopted, was dwelt upon by F. J. White, Labor (Calgary). "Under the act," said Mr. White, "we have provided that a resident of Alberta who has moved to a new constituency within two months of the holding of an election, may return to his old constituency and vote there. If the plan of the opposition leader is adopted, it will be necessary for all such electors either to go back to their old constituencies five days before the election, and appear before a judge, or to make special arrangements for this to be done. The probability is that the elector would be disfranchised."

N. S. SMITH'S EXPERIENCE IN MANITOBA

N. S. Smith, U.F.A., (Olds), cited his own experience in Manitoba in 1910, when he attempted to get his name on a printed list, and failed to do so, owing to the fact that he was not in favor with the party then in office. He made a journey to Boissevain, and applied to a judge, who refused to allow his name to go on the list because a Conservative partizan advanced a plausible but entirely false story to the judge, who accepted it.

A plea for reversion to the court of inquiry system for the cities, sworn votes being placed in separate envelopes, was made by W. M. Davidson, a motion favoring this plan being rejected. Names which should not be placed on the lists might be placed there, said Mr. Davidson, and after the election there could be no rectification.

As there must be double perjury before any person not entitled to vote could do so, and as in each case of perjury, one of the perjurers must be a man whose name and address were on the voters' list (and a different man in each case) said Mr. Brownlee, the

provisions of the measure before the Assembly gave as reasonably safe an election act as could be adapted to the needs of this Province. It was based in part on the Dominion Act, but gave greater safeguards.

Upon Mr. Boyle suggesting that there was a great deal of "plugging" under the election act passed by the last Dominion Government Mr. Brownlee replied that he was reasonably well-informed upon the matter, and that apart from a few isolated cases, there had been nothing to condemn in the act, insofar as it related to the placing of names on the voters' lists and methods of balloting.

"PLUGGING" MUCH EASIER UNDER OLD ACT

"If the Province could afford printed lists, I might be inclined to favor them, but we have certainly not reached that stage in Alberta," said the Attorney General. There was much more danger of plugging under the existing Alberta Election Act, he declared than under the new one.

In view of Mr. Boyle's defence of the old act, and the standards maintained by the Liberals in the last Provincial election, Lorne Proudfoot, U.F.A., (Acadia), cited a few passages from "Instructions to Scrutineers," marked "Private and Confidential" issued by the Liberals on that occasion. Liberal scrutineers were instructed to swear every voter whose name was not on the list "unless they were absolutely certain that the name had been unintentionally omitted," but were advised not to swear "friendly voters," while warning all others that if they did vote, they would be served with a summons to appear before a court of inquiry, these notices being served at the time of voting. The document added further that there might be reasons for omission of names from the list "of which you are not personally aware."

Mr. Boyle considered these instructions "eminently fair."

PENALTY FIXED FOR ILLEGAL VOTING

In accordance with a suggestion from Mr. Heffernan, Liberal (Edmonton), Mr. Ross moved an amendment making the penalty for illegal voting, or aiding and abetting illegal voting, \$100 and costs or three months' imprisonment. The clause originally provided for "a maximum penalty of \$100," thus leaving it within the discretion of a court to levy a lesser amount.

A new sub-section in the bill adopted today, on motion of Mr. Ross, provides that in all city constituencies, copies of the voters' list must be supplied to all candidates or their agents free of charge, within 24 hours of application being made. This removes one serious disadvantage under which candidates who are not supporters of a Government have labored in the past, and places all on an absolute equality. Additional copies may be obtained for one cent a word.


The Assembly rejected a motion by S. G. Tobin, Liberal (Leduc), asking that electors who may have religious scruples against voting on Saturday, be allowed facilities to vote on some other day in municipal elections. The proposal was especially designed to meet the wishes of Seventh Day Adventists, whom Mr. Tobin described as a law abiding people, who on conscientious grounds could not take part in worldly affairs on Saturday.

Premier Greenfield pointed out that this matter had been considered at length at conventions of municipalities, and that Saturday was the most convenient time for farmers. About five municipalities in all would be affected. While he had every respect for these citizens, it did not seem advisable to change polling day. Seventh Day Adventists had no objection to voting after sundown, and he would endeavor to see whether their wishes could be met in some other manner than that proposed.

NO INCREASE IN TELEPHONE RATES AT PRESENT

Although it will be imperative sooner or later to supplement the revenues of the Telephone Department in order to place the system on a sound financial footing, no increases in rates will be made at the present time, in view of the prevailing adverse economic conditions.

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Blackfoot Alberta

This important announcement was made in the Assembly this evening, during discussion of the estimates of the Department of Railways and Telephones, by V. W. Smith, the Minister in charge. Mr. Smith declared that economic conditions in 1919, when an expert engaged by the Government of the day recommended increases all along the line, were better than they were today. Depreciation had never been provided for, and it would be necessary to provide \$1,000,000 a year for this purpose. In the future, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, if the needs of the system were to be met.

**INTEREST CHARGE IS
 LARGEST ITEM**

During the evening the Assembly passed estimates of the Railways branch on income account totalling \$42,625, and on income account on the Telephones branch \$2,682,233, including \$361,311 for maintenance; \$923,800 for operation; \$1,248,503.78 for interest; \$115,619.19 for sinking fund, \$3,000 for contingencies and \$30,000 for commission and exchange.

Mr. Smith's statement on the subject of telephone rates was as follows:

**ADVISED 100 PER CENT.
 INCREASE IN RURAL RATES**

"The report of Mr. J. G. Wray, made during the year 1919, recommended that the toll rates be increased 25 per cent., which recommendation was adopted, exchange rates 20 per cent. and rural rates 100 per cent., or as an alternative, to institute a rural tax of \$3.00 per quarter section on land, contiguous to or within 300 feet of a rural telephone line. The toll rates were increased, but the others were not.

"I have estimated that if these recommendations had been adopted and the exchange rates had been increased, and the rural land tax put on at that time, that our revenue would have been increased by approximately \$2,000,000 up to the end of last year, and with a continuation of these taxes the financial troubles of the Telephone Department would have been solved satisfactorily. However, this was not done, and instead, an expenditure of approximately \$11,000,000 was made in new construction in the years which followed. This expenditure has put an additional burden for interest on the Department which has in part been responsible for the deficit of \$116,000, which is shown for 1923 in the Annual Report.

"The Government have carefully considered the matter of telephone rates and while they appreciate the necessity for increases of revenue in the Department, owing to the deficit which is shown for last year, and the prospect of a similar one for this year, they have decided that economic conditions in the Province have not sufficiently recovered from the effects of the series of dry years and short crops, to warrant an increase of rates or taxation for this purpose at the present time.

"The Government realizes fully the necessities of the Department, and with a return of better economic conditions in the Province, steps will be taken to supplement the revenues which are being received from this Department to the end that it may be put upon a sound financial basis."

In answer to Dr. Stewart, the Minister stated that Mr. Wray's report cost the Province \$56,000.

R. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary), believed that there was nothing to get excited about, insofar as the telephone system was concerned, and that it would be inadvisable to raise the rates until the Province "got a little bit over the hill."

**EIGHT PER CENT. HIGHER
 IN MANITOBA**

The serious situation confronting the Department, Mr. Smith said in answer to a question by Dr. Stewart, was due to the fact that replacements had become necessary. Citing comparative figures, he stated that the rural rates in Manitoba were 8 per cent. higher than in Alberta.

The more rural lines were extended, said C. R. Mitchell, the more, under present conditions, would the position of the system be impaired, as the rural lines paid less than

7 per cent., as compared with about 14 per cent. for toll lines and 17 per cent. for exchanges. In the course of further discussion Mr. Smith announced that there remained a million dollars on hand, left over from the capital borrowings of 1921, and it would therefore be unnecessary to increase capitalization for new construction for some time. The Province was using the money meanwhile.

Speaking on the irrigation estimates, Mr. Smith stated that efforts to attract settlers from the United States for irrigated lands resulted in 1923 in 12 being secured. Recently 28 had arrived from Holland and another 28 had just reached the Province. Raw land in the vicinity of the irrigation area cost \$15 to \$20 an acre, and irrigated land \$65 to \$80.

C. R. Mitchell called attention to an article in the Morning Albertan with reference to plans of the C. P. R. Contract Holders' Immigration Association to inquire into the possibilities of Bolivia as a field for settlement. He read an interview on this matter given by W. D. Trego. He thought it was "up to the Minister of Agriculture or the Minister of Irrigation to make some inquiries", as this was a serious matter.

Mr. Smith replied that in the irrigation areas with which the Provincial Government was concerned, the farmers were mainly concerned to getting their land under irrigation. He suggested that it was dissatisfaction with the terms of their contracts with the C. P. R., over which the Provincial Government had no control, that lay at the basis of the C. P. R. Contract Holders' difficulties.

Mr. Mitchell then turned to Mr. Buckley for information, the member for Gleichen reminding him that "if he would take the trouble to consult his own constituents he would be able to get all the information he wanted."

**ANDREWS CALLS ATTENTION
 TO VIKING DITCH**

A. G. Andrews, U. F. A. (Sedgewick), called attention to the fact that the Viking ditch in his constituency, which was undertaken by the late Government, at a cost estimated by engineers to be \$18,000, had not been completed, although \$50,000 had been spent and charged up against the land, while in the northwest portion of the constituency farmers were assessed \$104 a quarter for another ditch which did not even drain the land. Mr. Smith pointed out that this work was carried out before the present Government came into office.

The bill to provide for the confiscation of slot machines was reported for third reading. This will not come into effect until June 1st, and in the meantime it may be possible to solve the problem with which the Government is faced, under the provisions of the criminal code, Mr. Brownlee announced.

A bill to amend the School Lands Act, given second reading on motion of Perren Baker, Minister of Education, provides for assessment on the basis of valuation, instead of the old flat rate. It also provides that the time for the imposition of penalties under the act shall conform with that of the Municipal Districts Act, thus making simpler the work of secretaries.

Another bill given second reading on Mr. Baker's motion, affecting districts on the borders of the Province, provides for the needs of communities which are partly in Alberta and partly in Saskatchewan, and wish to co-operate for educational purposes. The acts now in force in Saskatchewan and Alberta with respect to this matter do not give adequate powers, and both Provinces are making the necessary changes.

SATURDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, April 5.—The bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, introduced by Alex. Ross, was given first reading in the Assembly this morning. Many of the provisions are a compromise on the amendments first proposed. The rate of payment for disability will be 62½ per cent. of wages instead of 66-2-3 per cent. as proposed, and 55 per cent. as at present.

Another difference from the proposed

amendment is that the monthly payments to widows will remain at \$35 per month instead of being increased to \$40. The sliding scale of payments for children, provided for in the bill, are the same as those asked for: For one child under 16 years, \$12 per month; for two children under 16 years, \$12 for the first and \$10 for the second; for three children under 16 years, \$12, \$10 and \$9; and for the fourth and each of all other children \$8 per month; the total, including the \$35 for the widow, not to exceed \$90 per month.

The maximum amount to which an injured person shall be entitled, under the terms of the new bill, is \$1,140 per year. The amount under the present act is \$1,100, and the amount proposed at first was \$1,200.

AMENDMENT OF LIVESTOCK ENCOURAGEMENT ACT

An act to amend the Livestock Encouragement Act was given second reading. Geo. Hoadley explained that the purpose of the amendment was to release from further liability any member of a local association, under the terms of the act, who had paid his individual debt. In some cases, said Mr. Hoadley, all but one member of a local organization had left the country, and it would be hard on him to be forced to pay the entire amount of the joint loan, which was in most cases \$2,500.

C. W. Cross, J. C. Bowen and C. R. Mitchell protested against the Government entering into such a release. Mr. Cross said that the amount involved was \$1,400,000.

George MacLachlan, U. F. A. (Pembina), said that five head of cattle had been considered fair value for a loan of \$500, but today those cattle were worth only \$15 or \$20 a head. M. C. McKeen, U. F. A. (Lac Ste. Anne), estimated that three-fifths of the obligations were uncollectable.

A bill for incorporation of the Alberta Wheat Producers, Limited, was introduced by J. E. Brownlee. He explained that power was given to the delegates to increase the number of directors, and that the last clauses dealt with the financing of Government assistance last year.

Premier C. A. Dunning of Saskatchewan was a visitor in the Assembly during the Saturday session. The western premiers are discussing a basis for united policy in certain Federal matters, such as branch railway lines, grain routes, development of Vancouver as a grain shipping port, the Peace River outlet, and the Hudson's Bay route.

CHEESE AND BUTTER OUTPUT

The output of factory cheese and creamery butter in all Provinces, since the adoption of the Federal grading regulations on April 1st, 1923, is given in detail in a statement from the Ottawa Department of Agriculture. Alberta comes third in the production of pasteurized butter, having produced 39,074 boxes, of which 17 per cent. graded Specials, 68.9 per cent. Firsts; 12.8 per cent. Seconds, and 1 per cent. Thirds. For all Canada the percentage of Specials was 21 per cent., and of Firsts 57.8 per cent.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING CHARTER INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

special meeting. Ten days' notice by mail must be given of all meetings to the membership.

Important sections of the bill deal with inspection of accounts, and auditing, and penalties for failure to comply with these terms. These penalties will be determined by the Assembly this week.

ILLEGAL USE OF THE WORD "CO-OPERATIVE"

It is interesting to note that the use of the word "co-operative" is forbidden to every person, firm or corporation in any way dealing with agricultural products which has not complied with the conditions laid down in the act, a fine of \$10 per day being levied for any breach of this section.

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FURTHER FACTS REGARDING FARM IMPLEMENTS

No. 3 of a Series

Implement Prices Offer Greatest Value

IT has been shown that the present prices of farm machines are the results of certain factors which the implement maker is absolutely unable to control and that these prices are relatively low compared with the cost of material, labor, and transportation, all of which enter into the production. How do these machine prices compare with those of other commodities?

The only practical way to make this comparison is on a price per pound basis. This is quite reasonable when the materials pass through similar machine shop and factory processes and are treated by a like class of labor.

Comparison of Prices

A group of fifteen basic farm implements and a like number of other articles commonly used on a farm have been chosen. These have all been taken at the price prevailing in Ontario. To compare with prices outside of this Province, freight charges must be added. The table in the centre shows the result. The price of implements includes freight charges to the farmer's station, sales tax and moreover the well-known,

highly appreciated service that Implement Companies give. The other commodities chosen are not high-priced goods, but articles which are used every day and the prices of which are accepted as fair by all buyers.

Implement Prices Lower than other Commodities

Dump Rake	- - -	12c. per lb.
Disc Harrow	- - -	15 "
Mower	- - -	13 "
Binder	- - -	15 "
Hay Loader	- - -	15 "
Cultivator	- - -	13 "
Spreader	- - -	10 "
15-Disc Drill	- - -	14 "
3-Section Drag Harrow	- - -	13 "
Sulky Plow	- - -	15 "
Pulper	- - -	11 "
Straw Cutter	- - -	14 "
Land Roller	- - -	9 "
Wagon Gear	- - -	14 "
Wagon Box	- - -	13 "

Average Price per pound of Implements, 13.5 cents.

Cheapest Automobile	- - -	36c. per lb.
Pipeless Furnace	- - -	14 "
Stove—Kitchen	- - -	15 "
Bath Tub	- - -	20 "
Wash Boiler	- - -	42 "
Pitch Fork	- - -	36 "
Frying Pan	- - -	32 "
Axe	- - -	41 "
Coffee Pot	- - -	100 "
Washing Machine	- - -	22 "
Sewing Machine	- - -	45 "
Vise	- - -	29 "
Coal Scuttle	- - -	37 "
House Force Pump	- - -	26 "
Kitchen Cabinet	- - -	17 "

Average Price per pound of Foreign Articles, 25.4 cents.

A Demonstration of Values

It is interesting to note that if a 5-foot Binder were bought at the per pound price of the cheapest automobile, it would cost \$556.56 instead of \$252.00, a Mower would cost \$266.40 as compared with \$102.00, a Hay Rake \$159.48 instead of \$57.00, and a Farmer's Friend Gang Plow \$267.84 instead of \$136.00.

Implements are Money Makers for the Farmers

It is clearly evident that farm implements offer the greatest value for the farmer's dollar, and if retrenchment is necessary it should not be in equipment. Money spent on farm machines, unlike that spent on many other articles, helps the farmer to increase his earnings and enables him to purchase his other requirements.

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